the years for the growing and care of Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis in the area below central Florida. The basic information that applies to the growing in any area will be omitted, as that has been published by several authorities heretofore.

Fertilizing differs somewhat in this area from other areas not this far south. We do not necessarily have to harden the plants with Potash, like in colder climates, however, some of the growers do this to play safe - - Neither do we have to bank our plants with soil, and never have to bring in any potted plants. We fertilize our plants with a 4-7-5 with 20% Organic every 45 days if necessary throughout the spring and summer months, using a nutritional spray or alternately with the commercial. This application will tend to unlock the inactive fertilizer in the ground. Nutritional spray also has a tendency to prevent formation of yellow leaves, and retard common bud-drop condition.

Pruning is done in the area by some growers. We do not like to prune, and if any has to be done, we do it in July. Old plants may be sawed off to about two feet from the ground, leaving all growth present on the stumps. Use sterilized tools.

In summing up the situation down here, good plants in the yard will continue to thrive if watched very closely for any trouble of any kind and try and correct it when it first appears. A plant in the right spot, fertilized and watered when necessary (not overdone) and kept that way, year in and year out, will keep itself immunized to a great extent to all incompatibilities.

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SPREAD THE NEWS. GIVE A HIBISCUS TO A SPECIAL FRIEND FOR CHRISTMAS!

TOPICS OF INTEREST

If you have not already done so, start your pollenizing program. From now until April is the time for best results. Remember that there will be another Seed Bank project and some grateful member will be happy to give your seed plenty of care.

Our new nomenclature supplement should soon be with you. All material is complete and stencils are being cut for mimeographing. We hope to be able to afford a new electric machine that will take some of the hand work out of the task. It takes a lot of cranking to print nearly 100,000 sheets.

In July, a fine collection of large plants was noticed to be dying in the upper branches. Disease or fungus was suspected and the State Plant Board inspector was called. Extensive tests and samples sent to Gainesville failed to reveal any cause. The inspector then suggested that lightning could be the culprit, and all indications are that he was correct. A bolt of lightning was apparently diffused by low hanging moss and was severe enough only to damage the higher branches. Since then, we have heard of two other similar cases.

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The following letter was received by Mr. Ed. Brown of Goochland Nurseries, Inc., from Mr. Henry Walter, Horticulturist, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:

"I was happy to hear from you again and am pleased to send you the report referred to in my former letter. I think it is self-